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men as Rutot and Penck ; those of the former on pre-Chellean industry and those of the latter on the antiquity of man from the standpoint of glacial geology.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY.

Prehistoric Japan. NEIL GORDON MUNRO. Yokohama : 1908. 8°, xvii, 705 pp.

A considerable part of what has been written on the prehistoric archeology of Japan is in English, but the articles are so scattered through periodical publications, and the books, mostly printed in Japan, have been so difficult of access, that the material is almost unknown. How will a student procure a copy of H. von Siebold's *Notes on Japanese Archaeology*, or of Morse's *Shell Heaps of Omori*, or of Kanda's *Notes on Ancient Stone Implements, etc., of Japan*? Let one, who thinks he knows, try. Hence we welcome this great work by Munro, which not only brings together all that his predecessors — Morse, Milne, von Siebold, Kanda, Hitchcock, Gowland — have said, but adds a wealth of new materials based on the author's personal field-work, museum study, and literary research. Munro draws largely on the by-no-means insignificant Japanese literature of the subject, a source absolutely inaccessible to most students. The result of his labors is this bulky volume, quadrupling our knowledge of its field. The work is abundantly illustrated with more than four hundred engravings, for the greater part half-tones. The author had free access to both public and private collections, and among his illustrations many choice or unique specimens are represented. Munro recognizes two clearly-defined cultures in Japan, with traces of a third. The earlier, "Primitive Culture," is "attested by the existence of over four thousand residential sites and shell-heaps." Metallic objects are absent ; implements and weapons of chipped and polished stone, coarse hand-shaped pottery, objects of horn and bone, and heaps of refuse remain to represent it to us. The second, "Yamato Culture," was marked by the erection of sepulchral chambers, dolmens, etc., and by the excavation of caves ; the relics do not include stone *weapons*, although there are curious stone copies of sheath-knives and swords, usually of diminutive size, and occasional stone copies of bronze arrowheads ; some problematical *implements* of polished stone occur, as mortars and other utensils, and various forms of stone *ornaments* ; arrowheads, jingle-bells, and mirrors of bronze, copper objects often plated with gold or silver, swords, horse-trappings and other iron articles and wheel-turned pottery, characterize this culture. Suggestions of a third, "Intermediate Culture," are given by objects

found in the south, where a bronze-using culture may have intervened between the Primitive and Yamato phases. Bronze swords, halberds, and arrowheads are found in the soil in Kyushiu and in some provinces bordering upon the Inland sea; bronze bells are found as far east as Yamato. These objects are found neither on stone-age sites nor in Yamato tombs. After a preamble in which these general outlines are presented, the author discusses the evidence in a series of chapters on Neolithic Sites, Habitations, Implements, Utensils, Weapons, Ceramic Art, Daily Life, Intermediate Pottery, Some Bronze Vestiges, Yamato Sites and Sepulchres, Yamato Relics of Metal and Stone, Yamato Pottery, Daily Life, Religion, The Prehistoric Races. In his final chapter Mr Munro considers the Ainu, now confined to northern Japan. He discusses the question of an earlier population, preceding the Ainu, but finds no evidence for assuming its existence. Into the composition of the modern Japanese, Munro claims that Malayan, Negrito, Mongolian, Palasiatic (= Ainu), and Caucasian elements enter. It is the early days of this blend which are exhibited by the Yamato Culture. One feature of especial interest in Munro's treatment is his frequent presentation of survivals of ancient things into modern Japanese life. This book as a whole meets a real need. Unfortunately, it may prove to be almost as difficult to obtain as are the earlier, less complete works upon its subject, as we are told that almost the entire edition has been destroyed by fire. If this is true, it is much to be hoped that the book may be reprinted.

FREDERICK STARR.

Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse meiner Ethnographischen Forschungsreise in den Südosten Deutsch-Ostafrikas. KARL WEULE. Berlin: Ernst Siegfried Mittler u. Sohn, 1908. 4°, 150 pp., 63 pls., map.

This notable contribution to African ethnography, by the director of the Ethnographic Museum of Leipzig and professor in the University of that city, is remarkable in many ways. It is the first of the series of *Mittheilungen aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten* to be issued under the editorial direction of Dr von Danckelman, himself a traveler in and student of Africa. These *Mittheilungen* are to be issued at least once quarterly as *Wissenschaftliche Beihefte zum Deutschen Kolonialblatte* and are to deal with the German colonial areas of Africa and the South Seas. They will be issued at a marvellously low price, little if anything above their cost of production. That all will deal with ethnographical subjects is not to be expected, but if one in four reaches the high level of this initial number, both the student and the editor may be congratulated. The area inves-